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CEMA ECONOMIC PROGRESS SUCCESSFUL IN FIRST HALF OF 1978

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[Article by candidate of economic sciences A. Komissarov, chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade Scientific Research Institute of Market Research's Socialist Countries Section: "The Dynamic Growth of the National Economy"]

[Text] With great enthusiasm the working people of the CEMA countries are implementing the socioeconomic development programs outlined by the congresses of the fraternal communist and workers' parties for the current 5-year period. An important step in this direction was the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets of the first half of 1978 as indicated by reports of the central stratistical organs which have been published in the majority of CEMA countries.

The Steps of Economic Development

The socialist countries' industry is developing at an accelerated rate. From January-June this year CEMA's volume of industrial production increased by approximately 5.5 percent compared with the first half of last year. It increased 5.9 percent in Bulgaria; 6.4 percent in Hungary; 5.2 percent in the GDR; 7.0 percent in Mongolia; 6.2 percent in Poland; 9.9 percent in Romania; and 5.5 percent in Czechoslovakia. In the Soviet Union the volume of production increased 5.2 percent compared to the corresponding period last year against an annual plan figure of 4.5 percent.

A decisive part of CEMA's increase in industrial production is being achieved through labor productivity growth. In Bulgaria and Hungary, almost all the increase in industrial output was achieved through raising labor productivity; in the GDR, the figure was 90 percent; in Czechoslovakia, 87 percent, and in the USSR, more than 75 percent. Over the 6-month period labor productivity in socialist industry has increased 6.6 percent in Bulgaria; 5.1 percent in the GDR; 6.4 percent in Poland; 8.5 percent in Romania; 3.8 percent in the Soviet Union and 4.8 percent in Czechoslovakia. In Mongolia the plan for raising labor productivity has been overfulfilled by 5 percent.

The socialist countries have achieved great successes in raising production efficiency and the quality of the goods being produced. For example, in Bulgaria a saving of 45 million leva has been obtained through reducing the prime cost of industrial output. In the GDR the output of products bearing the seal of quality has increased 21 percent. In Poland the quantity of items awarded the seal of quality increased from 19,500 in the January-June period of 1977 to 22,000 in the first half of 1978. A whole series of new types of products has been put into production especially in the electrical machine building, chemical, light and food industries. In Romania about 100 new industrial items have been put into production. In the Soviet Union the volume of production of products in the highest quality category has increased by one-third over the corresponding period last year.

One of the important factors insuring the steady boosting of the socialist countries national economies, the enhancement of the technical standard of production, and the improvement of its structure is the broad scale of capital construction. The first half of 1978 saw an increase in capital investment amounting to 9.4 percent in Hungary; 3.5 percent in the GDR; 17.2 percent in Romania; and 7.8 percent in Czechoslovakia as compared to the same period last year.

In Bulgaria the plan for construction of installations nearing completion was overfulfilled by 1.7 percent, and fixed capital worth 1.4 million leva was commissioned. [paragraph continues]

In the GDR over the first 6 months of 1978 industrial installations such as the third power unit with a capacity of 440,000 kilowatts at the Bruno Leuschner nuclear power station, the diesel engine plant at Schoenebeck, the electric motor plant at Wernigerode, and new lignite production capacities have been commissioned.

In the Republic of Cuba about 50 industrial enterprises have been commissioned, including food industry enterprises, enterprises for the production of building materials, and others. In Mongolia, 79 national economic installations have been commissioned. In Poland 11 installations have been commissioned including a metal rolling shop at the Katowice metallurgical combine, the Ozarow cement plant and two power units each with a capacity of 200,000 kilowatts.

The efforts of agricultural workers in CEMA countries were directed during the first half of the current year toward performing spring fieldwork in good time and to a high standard, expanding cropping areas, and further strengthening the material-technical base of grain farming and stockraising.

In Bulgaria the number of cattle had increased by 1 July in comparison with the same date last year by 1.7 percent and amounted to 1,423,000 head, including about 486,000 cows. In Hungary purchases of livestock-raising produce increased 6.8 percent over the half-year compared with the same period in 1977. GDR agriculture received 4,600 tractors, 300 grain harvesting combines and 264 windrowers.

In the Republic of Cuba the plan for the harvesting and export of citrus crops was overfulfilled, the potato harvesting campaign was successfully carried out and 200,000 tons of potatoes were gathered, which is a record indicator for that country and 46,000 tons more than last year.

The material-technical base of Mongolia's agriculture is being strengthened. In the first half of the year more than 2,500 livestock-raising premises for 1.2 million head of livestock were built. On the pastures, 570 livestock watering sites were set up. Mongolian agriculture was provided with 341 tractors, 155 trucks and other equipment.

In Poland, according to figures from the agricultural census held in 1978, the cattle population increased by approximately 0.6 percent compared with the analogous period last year; the hog population rose 8.1 percent; and the value of agricultural equipment deliveries increased 3.2 percent. In the first half of the year loans to the rural population amounted to 26 billion zlotys--that is, they increased by 8 percent.

Over the first half of 1978 3.3 percent more freight was carried in Bulgaria by all types of transport than during the same period last year; the corresponding figure for the GDR was 4.5 percent; for Mongolia, 12 percent; Poland; 3.8 percent; and Czechoslovakia, 2.6 percent. In the Soviet Union shipments of freight by railroad transport increased 2 percent, and by general purpose road transport, 4 percent.

Improving Living Standards

On the basis of the progress of material production and the growth of labor productivity in the CEMA countries, a constant improvement is being insured in the working people's material and cultural living standard. The growth in average monthly wages compared with the first half of last year was 2.1 percent in Bulgaria (in industry), 4.6 percent in the GDR, 5.3 percent in Poland (average nominal wages) and 4 percent in the CSSR (not counting agricultural cooperatives). In the Soviet Union average monthly wages for workers and employees increased 3.4 percent and kolkhoz members' earnings rose 5 percent. Payments and benefits from public consumption funds are constantly growing in the CEMA countries. Thus in the USSR they amounted to over R50 billion, showing a 6.5 percent increase compared with January through June 1977. In the GDR 23 billion marks were allocated from the public consumption funds--4.4 percent more than in the first half of last year.

The growth in real incomes and purchasing power of the socialist countries' population is reflected in the development of retail trade. In Bulgaria it increased 4 percent compared with the same period of 1977, in Hungary the figure was 4.3 percent, in the GDR 3.4 percent, in Mongolia 4.3 percent, in Poland 7.8 percent, in the USSR 3.9 percent and in the CSSR 6 percent.

In Fraternal Cooperation

Foreign economic relations are playing an increasingly important part in the successful development of the socialist countries' national economies. Compared with the first half of last year, Bulgaria's foreign trade increased 7.9 percent, the GDR's 10 percent, Mongolia's 3.9 percent, Poland's 2.3 percent and the Soviet Union's 6.8 percent. In Hungary the volume of exports increased 1.9 percent and that of imports 8.2 percent. Exports from Romania increased 9.5 percent over the six months while Czechoslovak exports increased 7.5 percent and imports 10.4 percent.

The overwhelming proportion of CEMA's foreign trade, as is well known, is accounted for by mutual relations, which are constantly expanding. Thus, the 6-month plan for deliveries from Bulgaria to the socialist countries was overfulfilled 3.5 percent, while exports from the GDR to the CEMA countries rose 11 percent and Poland's trade with these countries increased 5.1 percent.

By the end of this year the construction of the complex of projects of the Soyuz gas pipeline will be completed, which will insure the possibility of transporting gas along it from the USSR to Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia. The installation of this unique project is an example of the efficient execution of operations by an international collective of many thousands of construction workers.

The installation of the first inter-system 750-kilowatt power line between Vinnitsa (USSR) and Albertirsa (Hungary) is being completed. It will lay the foundation for the parallel operation of the unified power systems in CEMA countries and the USSR's unified power system and will make it possible to increase the mutual exchange of electric power and raise the effectiveness and reliability of power supplies to the countries belonging to the unified power system.

The tempo of construction and installation work is increasing at the Kiyembayev asbestos mining and enrichment combine, the Ust-Ilimsk pulp and paper plant and other projects under joint construction. Planning and preparation work has been launched on the joint installation by interested countries of a nickel plant in Cuba and the CEMA countries' joint geological expedition is active in Mongolia.

The 32d CEMA session approved long-term targeted programs for cooperation in the spheres of energy, fuel and raw material agriculture and the food industry and machine-building for the period up to 1990. The adoption of the long-term targeted programs elaborated in accordance with the decisions of the communist and workers parties of the CEMA countries is an important new step in the implementation of the comprehensive program.

New impetus to the further growth and enhancement of the effectiveness of the Soviet Union's foreign economic ties with the fraternal socialist countries was provided by the meetings held in the Crimea in July and August between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and the leaders of the communist and workers parties of the CEMA countries. The meetings revealed great new opportunities for expanding and intensifying bilateral economic relations between the USSR and the fraternal countries in coordination with the long-term targeted programs of cooperation.

The figures on the development of the economies of the CEMA countries in the period of 1978 convincingly attest that the fraternal countries are confidently fulfilling the tasks set in the current 5-year period.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS' PROGRAM

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["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program with Valeriy Ivanovich Kosovan, All-Union Radio foreign political correspondent; Vsevolod Nikolayevich Sofinskiy, head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry; Aleksandr Yevgenyevich Bovin, IZVESTIYA political observer]

Status of Indian Ocean

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Hello, esteemed comrades. The situation in the Indian Ocean region is being discussed at the United Nations, at conferences of nonalined states and in international forums. So what is the essence of the Indian Ocean problem? What is the role of the problems in contemporary international relations? Can they be solved? For answers to these questions we have called upon Vsevolod Nikolayevich Sofinskiy, head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. Over to you, Vsevolod Nikolayevich:

[Sofinskiy] The Indian Ocean is the third largest ocean in the world, after the Pacific and the Atlantic. It includes the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Bengal, the Red Sea, the Arabian Sea, the Andaman Sea and others. There are approximately 35 states that border on the Indian Ocean, with a total population of some 1 billion people. That is practically 25 percent of the world's population. The Indian Ocean is crossed by some of the most important sea routes, and thus it has great economic, trade and, of course, military significance. For many centuries, the major colonial powers, Britain, France, Holland, Portugal and Italy, were the effective masters of the Indian Ocean. The end of the 19th century saw the beginning of active political and economic penetration of this region by the United States.

But an upsurge in the national liberation movement of the oppressed peoples after World War II produced a radical change in the situation in the areas bordering on the Indian Ocean. One after another the colonies won their independence, and now there are only a few islands still controlled by colonial powers. But this does not mean that imperialism has left the Indian Ocean region. You know, we use the expression "leaving but never getting around to it."

But nowadays the actions of the imperialists are more refined. The imperialist powers are actually consolidating their military presence. U.S. military bases and support points have been established in the Persian Gulf area on the island of Al Masirah, on the western and southern coasts of Australia and in a number of other coastal states. In the 1960's the United States turned its attention to the Chagos Archipelago, which is located in the center of the Indian Ocean, and it directed its attention particularly at the island of Diego Garcia. Despite the demands of littoral states, the United States is continuing work on building and extending the Diego Garcia base. Facilities are being built to support major naval forces.

[Kosovan] Indeed, the waters of the Indian Ocean are plied by American aircraft carriers, cruisers and frigates. What arguments are used to justify such activity?

[Sofinskiy] A whole series of arguments are made but they mainly boil down to two. The first is the need to protect merchant shipping, and the second refers to the military presence of the Soviet Union. It must be said that these arguments are extremely unsound. In the first place, such a large number of warships and military bases are not necessary to protect merchant shipping.

And, as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is well known to all that the Soviet Union has never had and does not now have military bases in the area. Soviet warships, in full accordance with the rules of international law, do indeed sometimes call at Indian Ocean ports, but only to replenish stores of water and food and also on official visits.

[Kosovan] The new spiral in the naval arms race initiated by the United States has provoked particular alarm among peace-loving states in recent years. This arms race is continually expanding throughout the world's oceans.

[Sofinskiy] Yes, this is especially true of the deployment of the Trident nuclear missile system, which makes it possible for missile-carrying submarines to threaten entire countries. We are also talking about the movement toward the mass production of strategic cruise missiles, launched from bombers based in foreign countries and using the airspace above the world's oceans. There is also the construction of military bases on uninhabited or nearly uninhabited islands, where there is no reason to fear protests from the local population. And finally, there is the conclusion of bilateral agreements with countries that allow the U.S. Armed Forces to use their territory, ports and military bases.

The proposal to declare the Indian Ocean a peace zone was put forward by Sri Lanka in 1970, at the third conference of nonalined states. Sri Lanka's initiative was supported by other states in the Indian Ocean basin, at the 26th session of the UN General Assembly. Since 1971, the issue of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone has been considered every year at regular sessions of the UN General Assembly.

[Kosovan] In 1972, a special Indian Ocean Committee was even set up to work out practical measures to implement the main provisions of a declaration. What has it been possible to achieve in this direction?

[Sofinskiy] The creation of the special committee should have produced rapid progress. However, this was not the case. Over the many years it has been at work, the special committee has not even defined a peace zone--in a legal sense, I mean. Not only has it not defined ways and methods of creating such a zone, but it has even failed to define its geographical boundaries; not to mention a program for conference on the Indian Ocean.

[Kosovan] Vsevolod Nikolayevich, talks began not long ago between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean. What can be said about the results?

[Sofinskiy] What is now being discussed at the talks is the freezing of military activities in the Indian Ocean at the present level. Clearly this is only a beginning. The Soviet Union is ready to seek ways of decisively reducing this activity, including the elimination of foreign military bases. At the same time, the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a peace zone, which was put forward by the littoral states and which was supported by a majority of the UN members, is assuming a definite shape.

However, it should be noted that since February this year, the United States has made no attempt to continue the talks. At the same time the Pentagon has stepped up construction of the military base on Diego Garcia and is building or renovating military installations on the west coast of Australia. Such actions naturally cause growing alarm to all peace-loving states who favor turning the Indian Ocean into an area free of military conflict. The urgency of this problem was underlined once again at the international conference for a peace zone in the Indian and Pacific oceans held in Sydney recently.

A practical solution to the problem of creating a peace zone in the Indian Ocean and the elimination of foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean would undoubtedly be an important step in the detente process and would be a valuable contribution to the cause of consolidating international security in Asia and in the whole world.

Situation in Nicaragua

[Kosovan] Vsevolod Nikolayevich, thank you very much for your detailed replies to our listeners.

Since the beginning of this year there has been a mighty wave of popular demonstrations against the dictator Somoza. An active role in the struggle against the dictatorial regime is played by the Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN]. This struggle has now reached such dimensions that some observers believe it has become a civil war. Armed clashes between rebels and Somoza's National Guard are taking place in practically all the country's major cities. The patriots hold the towns of Leon, Esteli and Chinandega, some of the biggest towns in the country. Detachments of the people's militia have been established in these towns.

The dictator's shaky position is arousing concern among his Washington patrons. Reports have appeared in the U.S. press that the Pentagon and the CIA are working out a plan for direct intervention. But so far, through its advisers, the United States is coordinating Somoza's punitive operations against the people. Several hundred mercenaries from the neighboring countries of Guatemala and El Salvador, which have pro-American regimes, have arrived to help Somoza. Several members of the OAS have demanded an extraordinary session of foreign ministers to discuss the situation in Nicaragua. The U.S. representative, using his position as chairman, had the session postponed. Many foreign correspondents in Nicaragua believe that the popular discontent with the Somoza dictatorship has now reached such proportions that he would not be able to hang onto power for a day without U.S. support.

Camp David Talks

Listeners Kulikov of Moscow, Sakharina of Murmensk, Gorin of Dushanbe, Novikov of Leningradskaya Oblast and others ask about the talks at Camp David, between U.S. President Carter, Egyptian President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin. These questions are difficult to answer because the talks are being held in secret. Journalists are not admitted, and the White House press service limits itself to empty generalities. Nonetheless, we have asked the IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich Bovin to share his thoughts with us on what may be going on at Camp David and what the parties to the meeting want, or do not want.

[Bovin] Briefly, a compromise is being sought at Camp David that would make it possible to continue the separate talks between Israel and Egypt. I don't exclude the possibility that such a formula may be found, because none of the participants has an interest--for various reasons--in seeing the situation in the Near East exacerbated still further. The Americans, who initiated the meeting, need stability in the region because they need Near Eastern oil. Hence, their persistent efforts to reconcile Israel with the Arabs and find a settlement formula acceptable to both sides and, of course, to themselves. But the rub is that a settlement can take various forms, and the means of attaining it can differ as well. In this respect it is difficult to accuse Washington of consistency.

[Kosovan] One gets the impression that consistency is completely out of style among Washington political strategists.

[Bovin] Yes, when Carter became President, general [illegible] instability in U.S. policy noticeably increased, and the Near East is no exception. Carter began by supporting the idea of a Geneva conference, that is, a comprehensive, just settlement in which all interested sides would participate. The well known Soviet-U.S. joint declaration of 1 October last year is proof of that. Yet by November the White House had relinquished that position and was actively supporting the so-called As-Sadat initiative, the attempt to solve the Near East problem through separate talks between Israel and Egypt. One didn't need to be a Kissinger to realize that nothing useful would come of As-Sadat's initiative, but evidently the Americans were hypnotized by the possibility of ousting Moscow from participation in a Near East settlement. Well, we can see that in order to support As-Sadat it was necessary to squeeze Begin. Carter tried in vain to do this. Therefore, his meeting with the Israeli prime minister in March ended very coolly. Press reports even suggested that Washington intended--almost--to remove Begin from office. But in this case Begin's calculations were more accurate than Carter's. Pressure by the Israeli lobby forced the U.S. President to change his stand once again.

Then it was As-Sadat who became the main object of U.S. pressure. They began urging him to meet Israeli demands halfway. It may be that As-Sadat himself was inwardly ready to confine himself to the return of Sinai and allow Israel to keep the West Bank, but he could not completely ignore Arab public opinion, especially Saudi Arabia. He could not disregard the fact that an openly capitulationist policy would mean his political death. So As-Sadat dug in his heels. The separate talks were broken off, and the Egyptian president's initiative was clearly in its death-throes. But then Carter decided to throw a lifebelt to As-Sadat. Thus, the idea of Camp David--the idea of an As-Sadat-Begin confrontation with the United States as an active participant--was born. Evidently Carter had concluded that he would be able to persuade both to continue their talks and ultimately reach some sort of compromise solution.

[Kosovan] Aleksandr Yevgeniyevich, judging by what the Egyptian press wrote on the eve of Camp David, As-Sadat was clearly nervous--or at least more nervous than Begin.

[Bovin] Perhaps so. You see, Begin is now in a stronger position. He knows that by splitting the anti-Israel front, As-Sadat has isolated himself. He knows that whatever happens, the Americans won't leave him to face the Arabs alone. So the peace that Tel Aviv will accept means the preservation of Israel's military-political control over the West Bank and, correspondingly, the rejection of an independent Palestinian state.

As-Sadat is in a much weaker position. The Egyptian economy is now very shaky. Internal foment is increasing. Most of the Arab states either openly reject the As-Sadat initiative or are extremely skeptical. As-Sadat has staked his position on Washington's support, but he has already found at Camp David that that support is highly conditional. That's why As-Sadat is nervous. That's why he is trying to frighten the Americans with the prospect of a new military flareup. And if no agreement on resuming the separate Israeli-Egyptian talks is reached at Camp David, there is the possibility that As-Sadat, to save face, may really become bellicose and start appealing for Arab solidarity. But in politics, prodigal sons get a far from biblical reception.

[Kosovan] What are the Americans hoping to gain?

[Bovin] In the first place, they calculate that any result at Camp David other than an open break between As-Sadat and Begin can be used to call the conference, and therefore, U.S. foreign policy a success.

And Carter, with his waning popularity, obviously is urging the sides toward a compromise that would enable the Americans to extend their influence in the Near East and guarantee uninterrupted deliveries of Near Eastern oil. Of course it would be naive to believe that the White House has any concern for the fate of the Palestinians. It seems to me that its relations with Cairo are merely an element in a wider political game, a political balancing act between Israel and the more conservative part of the Arab world. Carter embraces As-Sadat but thinks of King Khalid. That is more or less the present situation. But that is another subject.

In general, Camp David is an attempt to solve the Near East problem while bypassing its essential points, which are the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied territories and self-determination for the Palestinians. Therefore, Camp David, contrary to the blaring voice of the propaganda machine, is just an episode--nothing more.

Cambodian Internal Measures

[Kosovan] I have several letters selected for today's broadcast. Listener (Nikitin) from Chelyabinsk quite rightly notes that one of the motives of the Kampuchean leaders, who are fanning the flames of conflict, is to distract the attention of the Kampucheans from their difficult internal situation, to blame all the misfortunes on a mythical external enemy. But at the same time Comrades (Stepanchenko) from Amurskaya Oblast, (Abdullayev) from Kharkov, (Iyanshin) from Kaluga, (Romanov) from Tambovskaya Oblast, and a group of students of Saratov University would like to know what is really happening in Kampuchea.

Reports about the internal policy of the Pnom Penh authorities and about the situation in the country are somewhat fragmentary. We rely primarily on evidence from the many refugees who have managed to escape from Kampuchea and also on the stories of the few journalists who have recently managed to visit this country, which is practically closed to foreigners.

It is now possible to say that, since gaining power in Kampuchea, the present leadership, on Peking's orders, began an experiment unprecedented for its cynicism and inhumanity. It is based on the insane Maoist theory of the ideal organization of the state. Immediately after the seizure of Phnom Penh the city's population was forced to begin resettling in rural areas. As a result, the country's capital, which until recently was a lively city of 2 million, became a desert. Now hardly 20,000 people live there. Most of the streets are barricaded. The university and main post office are closed. The national bank building is in ruins. There is no postal service in the country; money has been abolished as a means of payment. The only payment for labor is strictly rationed foodstuffs, mainly rice. Only officials are allowed meat.

The inhabitants expelled from the towns are held in so-called agricultural cooperatives, which are actually concentration camps. There they are forced to work from dawn to dusk on the rice fields or on the construction of irrigation projects. For their hard labor, each of them receives half a kilo of rice per day and, once a year, one set of clothes consisting of a shirt and trousers. Men and women, even if married, live in different buildings. They are allowed to meet only by permission of the authorities. Children are taken from their parents at an early age and sent to be educated at another cooperative. The punishment for the slightest offence is to be shot on the spot.

The authorities deal especially severely with those who had any position at all in the civilian or military heirarchy of the former Lon Nol regime. They are killed along with their families and distant relatives. Since April 1975, 2.5 million people have been annihilated after being declared class enemies--and this when the total population of Kampuchea 3 years ago was not over 7 million.

But this is nothing to the Maoist experimenters. The official program of the present authorities states: For the reorganization of Democratic Kampuchea, it is necessary that not more than 2 million people should live. To fulfill this monstrous program the so-called third socialist revolution was begun--the annihilation of dissidents among the peasants and workers and all those suspected of sympathy for the Vietnamese. One of the victims of this purge was Naradipo, son of the former head of state Norodom Sihanouk.

Hundreds of thousands of Kampucheans are dying of hunger and disease. The country, which used to be a major exporter of rice, is on the brink of economic collapse. But the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary regime does not wish to spend money on buying foodstuffs and medicines abroad. All resources go to buy Chinese weapons and to pay for the services of some 20,000 advisers.

Without doubt the planned annihilation of millions of people, which is being carried out according to Peking's prescription, cannot remain unpunished. Therefore, thousands and thousands of Kampucheans are taking up arms to oppose the adventurist Pol Pot clique and to restore justice in the land of ancient Kampuchea.

This concludes our broadcast.

MASLENNIKOV DISCUSSES USSR-U.S. TIES, MIDEAST, IRAN

LD181413Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 78 p 4 LD

[Arkadiy Maslennikov international review: "The International Week"]

[Text] The past week has been marked by (?notable) events in the life of our state and in the international arena. Important talks and conversations have taken place in Moscow, discussing the state and prospects for mutual relations between the USSR and several nations, the FRG and India in particular. Finnish President U.K. Kekkonen arrived on Karelian soil for a visit.

The people of friendly Ethiopia celebrated the anniversary of their revolution.

In Addis Ababa, the international conference of solidarity with the struggle of African and Arab peoples against imperialism and reaction began work.

Members of the special committee for a world disarmament conference held a routine session at the UN in New York. At the same time, the NATO military launched its biggest military maneuvers in recent years in Western Europe. The trilateral talks between U.S. President J. Carter, Egyptian President A. as-Sadat and Israeli Premier M. Begin at Camp David have now been in progress for more than 10 days in an atmosphere of strictest secrecy. According to press reports their attempts to resolve the Near East problem behind the backs of the Arab people and the world public have run into difficulties.

The Peking hegemonists are continuing their dangerous provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Recently there has been an appreciable increase in the number of incursions by the Chinese Armed Forces into Vietnamese territory. They commit atrocities, kill border guards and civilians and hamper the normal life and work of the people. The Vietnamese foreign minister has resolutely protested these actions and has demanded that the Chinese cease the violations of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The flames of the popular uprising are spreading ever wider in Nicaragua, where detachments of reactionaries and mercenaries from a number of neighboring countries are operating on the side of dictator Somoza who is trying to suppress the movement of the masses.

Concern for Peace

True to its Leninist policy, the Soviet Union is stepping up efforts to implement the program of further struggle for peace and international cooperation, for freedom and independence of the peoples proposed by the 25th CPSU Congress. The other day the Soviet Government put forward a new peace initiative, proposing the inclusion on the agenda of the forthcoming 33d UN General Assembly session of the question "On Concluding an International Convention on Strengthening Guarantees for the Security of Nonnuclear States."

Our country understands the desire of the nonnuclear states to obtain international legal guarantees that nuclear weapons will not be used against them. As early as 1966, the Soviet Union supported a treaty banning the use of nuclear weapons against states pledging to observe a nonnuclear status and not having nuclear weapons on their territory. From the lofty rostrum of the UN special session on disarmament, the USSR solemnly declared that it will never use nuclear weapons against those states that renounce the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have them on their territory.

States observing all these conditions are making a substantial contribution to preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and to lessening the threat of the outbreak of nuclear war. That is why they have a right to count on the necessary guarantees for their security. The draft of the appropriate convention submitted by the Soviet Union solves this problem.

The new Soviet proposal has been highly rated by broad sections of the international public. The Soviet Union, the Indian newspaper PATRIOT writes, has always been first among the peace-loving forces, and the new Soviet peace initiative is, a continuation of this tradition. The Japanese newspaper AKAHATA notes that the USSR's proposal "makes a great contribution to the cause of averting a nuclear war."

The preservation of peace on earth and the continuation of the cause of detente depend to a great extent on relations between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The foreign press is commenting widely this week on the reception by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, of Senator E. Kennedy, a prominent U.S. politician. During the conversation, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev dwelt on key questions of Soviet-U.S. relations and gave a principled assesment of the present unsatisfactory state of these relations. The Soviet Union has a consistent policy of developing constructive and stable relations with the United States.

Naturally, these relations can only be built on a foundation of strict observance of the principles of equality, mutual advantage and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. At the same time, certain influential circles in the United States are still trying to ignore these principles. This will only have negative consequences.

The smoothing out of relations between the USSR and the United States and the continuation of attempts to improve them would, of course, accord with the aspirations of the peoples of both countries and the interests of strengthening international detente and peace throughout the world. The imperative need for joint efforts by the two countries to achieve practical results at the talks concerning ending the arms race, and above all the speediest conclusions of a SALT agreement, is of particular significance.

The problems and prospects of Soviet-U.S. relations remain the object of close attention by political and public circles and are the center of political antagonism in the United States. The overwhelming majority of the American people are in favor of ending the arms race and of mutually advantageous cooperation. From time to time certain representatives of the Washington administration express the same desire. People of good will, however, are waiting for Washington to back up its words with concrete deeds, including an area as important as a SALT agreement.

The Materialization of Detente

"While perceiving negative features in the development of international events," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "We do not believe that these alone determine the world situation. After all, successful and multifaceted development of peaceful cooperation among dozens of states belonging to different social systems is going on at the same time."

The past week was marked by a whole series of events confirming the profound accuracy of these words, the consistency of the Soviet state's policy of the relaxation of international tension and the development of equal and just cooperation with various states.

On 14 September, there was a groundbreaking ceremony at the main building of the Kostomuksha mining and concentrating combine, which is being built with the participation of Finnish firms. Speaking at the meeting accompaning this ceremony, A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Finnish President U.K. Kekkonen noted that joint construction projects of our two countries are making a significant contribution not only to the further development of Soviet-Finnish friendship but also to strengthening the atmosphere of peace, mutual understanding and cooperation on the whole European Continent.

The talks in Kostomuksha noted with satisfaction that, as a result of the consistent implementation of the 1948 Soviet-Finnish Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance treaty, neighborliness and trust have become firmly established in relations between our two countries and political cooperation and trade, economic and other ties are expanding steadily.

Confidence was expressed that the further development and deepening of Soviet-Finnish relations accord with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the USSR and Finland and serve the cause of strengthening cooperation in Europe.

The visit to the USSR by Greek Foreign Minister G. Rallis ended the other day. The joint Soviet-Greek communique, signed at the end of the visit, states that political, economic and cultural relations between our two countries are developing on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, independence, sovereignty, equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual interest. The document enshrines the readiness to promote the further development and expansion of Soviet-Greek relations and to follow a policy of friendship on the basis of the principles of neighborliness, peaceful coexistence, and mutual advantageous cooperation. The sides advocated that the process of detente be supplemented by military measures.

Assessing the results of the Moscow talks, the Greek and international press notes that they mark a further change for the better in Soviet-Greek relations and will promote an improvement of the political climate in southern Europe. "The talks in Moscow," the Greek newspaper AKROPOLIS points out, "were another point of departure for strengthening Greek-Soviet relations."

The eighth session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation took place in Moscow this week. The importance of the conversations and talks that L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, had in the FRG in May 1978 for the further development of relations between the two countries was noted, and the top priority of the effective implementation of the agreements reached, was stressed at the session.

Neighborly relations between the USSR and the FRG have become an important element in stability in Europe. Commenting on the session's work, many West German newspapers note that the successful development of trade and economic relations between the two countries reflects not only the mutually advantageous nature of these ties but also the desire to place the edifice of European detente on a firm material footing.

The official friendly visit to the USSR by Indian External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee is continuing. On 13 September, he was received by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who noted that Soviet-Indian relations, as defined by the peace, friendship and cooperation treaty, are a good example of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems and an important factor in peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. The Soviet people value highly India's peace-loving policy, its contribution to the people's struggle against imperialism and colonialism and its role in the nonalined movement, and consistently support India's efforts to normalize the situation on the Asian Continent.

The Indian external affairs minister stated that the government and people of India also highly value the Soviet Union's contribution to strengthening relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation with the Republic of India and are grateful to it for consistently supporting the Indian people in their struggle to consolidate national independence, economic and social progress.

Events in Iran

During the past week the world's press has devoted great attention to events in Iran, where mass popular disturbances have spread throughout the country. The intensity of these disturbances can be judged by this fact alone: In a single day, 97 persons died, according to official figures, in clashes between troops and demonstrators in Tehran. Martial law has been declared in the capital and 11 major cities. Arrests are being made among politicians and religious figures holding opposing views.

The social aspect of events in Iran is obvious. The billions in oil export profits that Iran has been receiving in recent years has not made the lot of the working masses any easier, but has only widened the gulf between wealth and poverty. As the foreign press notes, the "open doors" policy toward foreign capital and the massive arms purchases from the United States means that billions of petrodollars are pouring into the coffers of the Western, especially U.S., monopolies. Up to $3 billion a year is being drained from the country merely as profits, dividends and other income for foreigners. Moreover, about a billion a year goes on the support of tens of thousands of U.S. advisers working for the government, especially in the army.

One of the most acute of the many socioeconomic problems is the mounting unemployment in the large Iranian cities. Peasants, who have left their native villages because of the transfer of land to rural plutocrats and agro-industrial trusts connected with foreign capital, have become the primary residents of the city slums in recent years. Speaking in the Iranian Parliament, Deputy Manuchehr Agah stated that lawlessness, violations of the Constitution, government disregard for the needs of the population, corruption, abuses of power and other factors have caused broad popular discontent.... All this, combined with a series of other factors, has led to the acute nature of present events and to the fact that the most diverse political and ideological forces--ranging from Moslem religious figures to leftwingers--are joining forces in the ranks of the opposition.

Recent events have again cast light on the truly cynical attitude of imperialist circles toward the Iranian people. Their concerns and aspirations are of the least possible interest to Western monopolies. The United States regards Iran solely on the basis of its strategic role and raw material significance. According to the U.S. magazine TIME, the White House and the Pentagon are primarily concerned that the growing internal protests in Iran do not lead to a weakening of U.S. positions and influence. The Western press reports that President J. Carter, in his statements, has emphasized the "importance of the continuation of links between Iran and the West." As for "the defense of human rights," in the face of the large number of casualties in Iran, Washington has restricted itself to a mere expression of "sympathy." This, too, is significant.

There is a complex struggle now going on in the world between the forces that advocate lasting peace and security on earth and national and social liberation for all people, and those who are seeking to halt and reverse this movement. The facts, including the events of the past week show that despite all obstacles and temporary difficulties, the forces of peace and progress are on the historical offensive.

CUBA PROTESTS BOMB BLAST NEAR UN MISSION

LD182010Y Moscow TASS in English 1951 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] New York, September 18, TASS--In a note addressed to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, the Republic of Cuba made a strong protest against a new bandit action stated by Cuban counterrevolutionary elements against the Cuban mission to the United Nations.

At dawn on September 9, the note says, a bomb of great yield was set off near the building of the Cuban Mission, causing serious damage to its institutions and endangering the lives of staff members of the diplomatic mission and people living in the houses nearby.

This is not the first time, the note says, that institution, living quarters, motor cars and directly Cuban officials accredited at the UNO become targets of criminal actions, which interfere with the normal discharge of their functions, cause considerable material damage and constantly jeopardize the security of the Cuban officials.

The U.N. mission of Cuba expresses the hope that those responsible for this attack will be punished by the U.S. authorities in accordance with the existing law and the commitments of the U.S. Government to ensure the security of deplomatic personnel accredited at the UNO.

CHINESE TASS REPORTS CRITICISM OF AFRICAN NATIONS, HELPS WEST

ID190756Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1106 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 18 September, TASS--Political commentator, Sergey Kulik, writes: One after another economic delegations are sent from Peking to Africa. In doing so, the Maoists generously assure that in sending their emmissaries to Africa, they are governed by a single aim: to help the developing countries strengthen their national economy. However, what is the real situation?

... of all the credits promised by the People's Republic of China (PRC) to African countries since 1956, only a third have been granted. Out of all the industrial enterprises constructed in Africa with PRC assistance, only a third is able to turn out products. A great number of African countries that relied on "aid" from Peking and therefore stopped importing certain goods, are experiencing a sharp shortage of these commodities.

It is characteristic that there is also another side to this: Hardly a dozen of the enterprises built in Africa with Peking's assistance could serve as a base for industrialization. The light and food industries enterprises built with Chinese aid are more often than not equipped with obsolete technology and produce goods of low quality. As a result, the goods turned out by these enterprises have trouble competing in world markets.

One is also struck by the fact that in Africa the PRC tries to build enterprises that cannot use local raw materials. For example, the Chinese have built a tanning-footwear factory in Zanzibar, which has no cattle raising. In Mali and Guinea it was cigarette factories, yet there is neither tobacco nor paper, and so on. Why is this being done? The secret is simple: Peking's "aid" to Africa is designed to insure a guaranteed market for raw materials imported from the PRC, and at the same time to make the economies of African countries dependent on raw material supplies. Peking then uses the foreign currency extorted from the developing countries of Africa to buy modern weapons in the West. The paradox of Chinese aid is that, in the final analysis, it leads not to the industrialization of Africa, but to the financing of PRC industrial development by the states of that continent.

The Nigerian paper DAILY EXPRESS recently reported that at one of the meetings of leading PRC economists, at which the principles of foreign economic policy were discussed, a decision was made to make credits available only to strategically important countries, primarily those that could pay "a politically high price for them." What kind of price is this? It is not hard to guess. Peking is making sharp cuts in its economic activity in African countries with a socialist orientation, and in contrast, is more and more actively joining the imperialist and reactionary regimes, whose leaders make frequent anti-Soviet outbursts. This year, for example, PRC delegations have turned up in Africa in precisely those countries where it has been necessary to support the West, to pour oil on the fire of the anti-Soviet campaign about the "Soviet threat" in Zaire, Somalia, Egypt, Sudan.

The "theoretical basis" for the rehabilitation of neocolonialism is the notorious "three worlds" theory, which preaches the "unity of aims" of the "second" and "third" worlds, or more precisely, the former motherlands and colonies, in the struggle against "hegemonism." Peking is virtually pushing the developing countries into the strangling embrace of the interimperialist bank and the monopolies.

The weak economic development of Africa suits the Maoists, for in this Peking sees one of the prerequisites for the realization of its great power policy, for turning the developing countries into puppets obediently following Chinese policy.

CZECHOSLOVAK DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD181632Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1120 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--At the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, a Czechoslovak military delegation, led by Army General Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of national defense, arrived in Moscow today on an official friendly visit.

The delegation was met at the airport by Dmitriy Ustinov and other military leaders.

A guard of honor was drawn up on the airfield and the state anthems of the CSSR and USSR were played.

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR'S BAYBAKOV

LD152154Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the republic's Council of State, has received Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, who has arrived in Bulgaria. The meeting passed in fraternal and businesslike atmosphere.

YUGOSLAVS PUBLISH BREZHNEV MEMOIRS WITH HIS PREFACE

LD152138Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The Yugoslav publishing houses Globus and Alfa jointly have published in Serbo-Croatian a collection of the memoirs of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The works, "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth" as well as the book "Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, A Brief Biographical Feature" were prepared by Politizdat.

In his preface to the Yugoslav reader, written at the request of the publishing houses, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev writes:

I would like to say to you that the Yugoslav peoples do not need an explanation of what war against fascism is. The bloodshed jointly in the great battle against the Nazi enslavers has linked our peoples forever. The small land in these notes is only a part of the large land of Europe that was stained with blood. These notes are only a part of the memoirs which we have gone through.

The memory must live not just as a tribute of utmost respect to the soldiers, partisans and members of underground organizations who gave their lives for victory. What is more firmly rooted in this memory is a guarantee that what happened never be repeated. For us the defense of peace is the defense of socialism, the defense of the shining future for all mankind.

I am confident that the Yugoslav readers share my feelings.

KEKKONEN 16 SEP ADDRESS TO KARELIA SUPREME SOVIET

LD161750Y Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Petrozavodsk, September 16, TASS--I am deeply confident that we should continue developing cooperation between our countries in the political, economic and cultural spheres. We have a reliable basis for this, and we should constantly perfect and find new forms of mutual cooperation, said President of the Republic of Finland Urho Kaleva Kekkonen. He took part in a talk held at the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Karelia, a Soviet autonomous republic. The distinguished guest and the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Aleksey Kosygin were briefed in the course of the talk on the accomplishments of the working people of Karelia in all spheres of life, on how the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress are being implemented.

With profound interest we have familiarized ourselves with your mammoth plans which you are successfully putting into life, said Urho Kaleva Kekkonen. These plans show that your people are putting into life with profound enthusiasm the programme of further improvement of their well-being.

The president noted that for successful development of that or other country it is necessary to study the experience and achievements of another country. This particularly patently manifests itself in Finnish-Soviet relations, he said. Exactly therefore we attach great significance to the mutual exchange of experience between our countries.

Aleksey Kosygin and Urho Kaleva Kekkonen came to Petrozavodsk today from Kostomuksha where they attended the ceremony of laying the foundation stone for an ore-dressing complex being built in cooperation with Finnish firms.

SOVIET MINISTRY HITS EEC REMARKS ON SEA TRANSPORT

LD181900Y Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

["For Cooperation in Sea Shipping"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 18, TASS--TASS correspondent Yuriy Maksimov writes:

The London TIMES published a lengthy statement by member of the Commission of the European Communities Richard Burke who attacked the policy of the Soviet Union in the sphere of sea shipping, claiming that it means violation of freedom of shipping.

In this connection the TASS correspondent turned to the USSR Ministry of Maritime Fleet requesting a comment on the statement that was made by Burke in Brussels.

It was learned from the USSR Ministry of Maritime Fleet that some organs of the press of late published articles and summaries of statements of representatives of Western shipping bodies, in which member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, above all the Soviet Union, are accused of "non-commercial" actions in international shipping. These tendentious materials are aimed against participation of shipping enterprises of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in international commercial shipping.

Certain persons in the West, misrepresenting on purpose the real causes of the profound crisis of contemporary sea shipping try to place the blame for the surplus of the world tonnage and growing competition on sea lanes on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

An attempt is made to conceal from the broad public real reasons for that crisis and to achieve simultaneously special privileges from state and protectionist measures for vessels of national companies.

The main task of the Soviet Merchant Marine was and remains the granting of national requirements of the USSR in foreign trade and coastal transportation and the main principles by which Soviet maritime organisations are guided in their relations with foreign partners are equality and mutual advantage. And if Soviet shipping enterprises offer their services for transportation of goods of foreign charters, this form of activity does not play any significant role in the total volume of transport operations of the Soviet Merchant Marine and does not determine the trends of its development.

The attempts to impose unilateral decisions in commercial shipping contradicting the existing practice can only set off a chain reaction of retaliatory measures whose negative consequences for the entire system of contemporary international shipping can hardly be imagined in their full volume. The Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate with those who wish to cooperate but Soviet maritime organisations will never agree to unequal relations.

Those who try to achieve restrictive measures with regard to shipping of the USSR and other socialist countries should bear in mind that their actions contradict provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe about ensuring favourable conditions for the development of mutually advantageous trade and for offering services, the provisions signed by representatives of their own countries.

PCI'S BERLINGUER URGES LEFTWING FORCES TO CONSOLIDATE

LD190915Y Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Secretary General of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Enrico Berlinguer has urged the consolidation of the unity of democratic and leftwing forces to defend republican institutions. Berlinguer was speaking in Genoa to an audience of 700,000 at a rally ending the National Unita Festival yesterday. Berlinguer said that the entry of the communists into the government remains a topical issue which cannot be indefinitely delayed. He condemned the organizers of political terror who are seeking to implement a shift to the right in Italy's development and to undermine republican institutions.

OBSERVER CRITICIZES DANISH PROPOSAL ON COUNTRY'S MILITARY

LD180602Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1347 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, TASS--Political observer Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

K. Damgaard, a Danish Folketing deputy for the ruling Social Democratic Party, has proposed giving up the national Air Force and Navy, leaving only land forces untouched... At first glance it might appear that the position of the Danish deputy is in opposition to the country's rising military expenditure, and is dictated by national interests.

Indeed, the economic difficulties which Denmark is now experiencing are acute. From July 1977 to July this year, prices of consumer goods rose by 10 percent. According to the EEC Commission, only Italy among EEC members has faster rising prices than Denmark. The country's foreign debt is disproportionately huge.

It is clear that if the funds which Denmark is now expending in NATO on military purposes were to be put into the peaceful economy--this would have a most beneficial effect on employment. According to the latest figures, there are now about 200,000 unemployed in the country.

One might say "bravo, M. Damgaard," but for one "but". The Social Democrat deputy does not propose simply doing away with the Air Force and Navy, but handing over their functions to...NATO. This means that in all circumstances, foreign, not Danish, admirals and generals would act on Denmark's behalf, foreign, not Danish, aircraft and ships, would fly and sail...

This is what Damgaard wants. He also proposes changing Denmark's position of not having foreign forces based on the country's territory in peacetime, so that NATO ships and aircraft can be based at Danish naval ports and airfields for an unlimited period.

It should be noted that in response to the deputy's proposal, P. Soegaard, Danish minister of defense, stated that Denmark is pursuing a policy of not allowing foreign forces to be based in the country. However, the Danish Defense Department head spoke favorably of the presence of such forces in the country in a so-called "crisis period." It may be assumed that the minister's reply gave a certain satisfaction to Deputy Damgaard inasmuch as the concept "crisis period" is a very elastic one.

Danish progressive forces found Damgaard's idea dangerous, since it fundamentally changed the basic principles of Denmark's security, up to now based on not having foreign forces or bases on the country's territory, nor nuclear weapons. They point out that the alternative to rising and useless military expenditure must be not the admittance of foreign forces, but Denmark's exit from NATO.

Deputy Damgaard proposes a dangerous course for his country. Pursuing this course could only complicate, certainly not lighten, the numerous acute problems which Denmark now faces.

BRIEFS

MIG SQUADRON VISITS FRANCE--A squadron of MIG-23 fighter planes has arrived in France on a return visit following the official visit to the USSR in July last year of a squadron of the French Normandie-Niemen Air Force Group. The Soviet delegation is led by Lieutenant General Andreyev, merited Air Force Pilot of the USSR, commander of aviation of Moscow Military District. Vladimir Dmitriyev, Paris correspondent, reports from the air base outside Rheims in Champagne, home of the Normandie-Niemen Group, that (Yevgeniy Biryukov), Air Force pilot first class, displayed his skills in the sky above Champagne. This is the first time that MIG-23's have visited here. On the eve of the visit, French TV showed a report on MIG-23 pilots at a base outside Moscow. Brigadier General of Aviation Pierre Montrelay, who headed last year's delegation to the USSR, described last year's trip as unforgettable and noted the value on contacts in various fields and of cooperation to insure clear skies over Europe. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 7 Sep 78 LD]

CPSU DELEGATION IN BELGIUM--Brussels--The CPSU Central Committee delegation led by A. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, currently in Belgium at the invitation of the leadership of the Belgian Socialist Party paid a visit to the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party. A conversation took place in which J. Turf, vice president of the Belgian Communist Party, A. de Coninck, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party, and other leading officials of the Belgian Communist Party took part. The meeting passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1353 GMT 15 Sep 78 LD]

SOVIET MEDIA CRITICIZE DOCUMENTS SIGNED AT CAMP DAVID

Documents Evade Basic Issues

LD181215Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1130 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The presidents of the United States, Egypt and the Israeli prime minister have ended their separate talks at Camp David, the United States. President as-Sadat and Premier Begin came out with a declaration of principles concerning the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and an agreement on the future of the Sinai Peninsula. The vague formulation of the documents evades the basic issues of a Middle East settlement--namely, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied lands and the rights of the Palestinians. Instead, the agreements say that the pull out of troops from the West Bank and the granting of partial autonomy to that area are extended over 5 years, and troops' withdrawal from Sinai for 2 to 3 years. The documents produced by the Camp David talks also leave open the question of paramilitary Israeli settlements on Arab territory.

Timoshkin: 'Complete Surrender' by As-Sadat

LD181412Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1230 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Aleksandr Timoskhin commentary]

[Text] The top-secret meetings and talks at Camp David between the leaders of the United States, Israel and Egypt, conducted over 2 weeks, have ended.

A preliminary analysis of the documents signed there allows us to say that the Egyptian president has agreed to complete surrender before the expansionist ambitions of the Israeli aggressor. As-Sadat has also satisfied the tendentious endeavors of Washington, which had been actively defending the interests of its main ally in the Middle East at Camp David, and still more actively defending the neocolonialist interests of U.S. imperialism in the Arab world.

The Egyptian president has in fact capitulated on all the basic issues of a Middle East settlement, including the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied Arab lands, the problem of guaranteeing the legitimate national rights of the Arab Palestinian people, and the elimination of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab lands.

Consequently, what happened at Camp David was in fact an approval of Begin's plan, put forward last year, and then promptly rejected by the Arabs, including Cairo.

However, one should mention that an agreement was reached at Camp David providing for the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel in the next 3 months. After this treaty is signed, withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Sinai will begin, and will take 2-3 years. The future of the Israeli settlements in Sinai will be examined first in the Israeli Knesset, and then during forthcoming Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

In other words, As-Sadat has agreed to sign a separate peace treaty with Israel that provides for the establishment of normal relations between them--and this before Tel Aviv withdraws from the Sinai. Add to this the fact that the two documents signed at Camp David have totally ignored the recovery by the Palestinian people of their legitimate national rights, the most important being their right to set up their own independent state.

Furthermore, in the next 5 years, there will be a so-called self-governing internal authority on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip for the Palestinians, but the system of Israeli military occupation will be maintained. After 5 years there will supposedly be discussions on the sovereignty of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. However, it has been pointed out that there will never be a question of any independence for the Palestinian people. Furthermore, the fate of the Israeli settlements on the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and in the Golan Heights was not mentioned--nor was the future of eastern Jerusalem. One could assume by this that there was an approval at Camp David of Israel's ambition to have a unified Jerusalem remain the capital of the Zionist state.

These are the main points of the two separate agreements signed at Camp David, agreements that are presented by the participants at the summit as a big step on the road to bringing about peace in the Middle East.

What is left, then, of the numerous declarations by the Egyptian president that he will never accept a separate peace treaty, that he will never approve Israel's annexation of a single square inch of Arab land? What is left of As-Sadat's statements that the essence of the Arab-Israeli conflict is the Palestinian issue? For the documents signed at the Camp David summit have failed to make the slightest mention of any of the basic issues that, if not solved, make it impossible to secure a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East.

Agreements 'Anti-Arab Plot'

LD181540Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

["Anti-Arab Plot"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow--The tripartite meeting at Camp David, which dragged on for 13 days, ended late last night. Its participants--U.S. President James Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Begin and Egyptian President as-Sadat--signed two documents: a "Framework for Peace in the Middle East" and a "Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel."

The contents of these documents indicate that a veritable plot has been woven at Camp David against the peoples of the Near East and the interests of peace in this strategically important part of the world. "Framework for the Conclusion of a Peace Treaty Between Israel and Egypt" is a direct diktat to As-Sadat to conclude a separate deal on Tel Aviv's terms within 3 months. It is clear from the document that Israel only "recognizes" limited Egyptian sovereignty over Sinai. In the course of negotiations, "security zones" for Israel and "zones of limitation for arms and forces" for the Egyptian Army will be established.

Israel will begin to withdraw its forces from the Sinai 3-9 months after a peace treaty is signed and will complete the withdrawal 2-3 years later. It is characteristic that As-Sadat agreed to these terms even though, as Begin stressed once again at the end of the meeting, "Israel has not agreed to satisfy As-Sadat's demands that the Israeli settlements on the Sinai Peninsula be wound up." "It is obvious that As-Sadat has made greater concessions than Begin and has thus assumed the greater risk," AFP states. [Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World at 1900 GMT repeats this TASS item but omits the last sentence]

As far as the "Framework for Peace in the Middle East" is concerned, it is proof of As-Sadat's open renunciation of the Arab demands of his betrayal of the cause of the Arab people of Palestine, and of his capitulation to the demands of Tel Aviv and Washington. As the New York TIMES observer Bradsher stresses: "Israel has refused to grant sovereignty to the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, thus preventing the possibility of a separate Palestinian state being set up there."

As-Sadat has agreed to Israel's military presence on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and virtually approved the 26-point "plan" that Begin had put to him for review 6 months ago at Ismailia, which As-Sadat had himself rejected then as annexationist. The document contains hazy promises of certain limited "autonomy" for the Palestinian inhabitants of the occupied territories following a 5-year "transition" period, during which the Israeli occupation will be preserved in practice. By agreeing to this "plan," As-Sadat is in flagrant contradiction with the needs of the Arab people of Palestine regarding the formation of their own state.

No mention at all is made in the document of the PLO, recognized at the pan-Arab summit conference as the only legal representative of the Palestinians.

As for the talks on the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the participants at the Camp David deal are trying to involve Jordan and "moderate Palestinians." [Moscow Arabic version noted above uses "conspirators" instead of "participants"] Begin, for example, speaking on Israeli Radio, expressed the hope that "King Husayn will play a part in determining the future of the West Bank of the Jordan." "But," he added, "it should be clear that the Israeli Army will remain in Judea and Samaria (this is what Israeli extremists call the West Bank) and in the Gaza Strip, and that no other army will be stationed there."

All the efforts by bourgeois propaganda, with the blessing of the White House, to present the conspiratorial meeting at Camp David as a serious attempt to work out a "comprehensive settlement" have failed. It could not have been otherwise. Secretly from the world public, and behind the backs of the Arab people, separate bargaining was conducted at Camp David. Its participants pursued their own selfish interests. This is also shown by the forced admissions of the bourgeois press. It is not without reason that one correspondent at the post-meeting press conference remarked that the results of the meeting were "merely a cosmetic mask for an Egyptian-Israeli separate peace agreement."

The conference at Camp David, the New York TIMES Press Service writes today, has ended in a desperate attempt to avert failure in overcoming serious disagreements. "After 13 days of talks," AP notes, "40 questions, including such issues as the fate of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and also of the Israeli settlements in Sinai, remain undecided."

The concluding Camp David documents only make an attempt to cover up the differences. It is evident that the deal has been achieved at As-Sadat's expense, which exposes even more the Egyptian leadership's capitulationist course. This has also been confirmed by the fact that, as ABC reports, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamil and several other officials have resigned. Kamil was not present at the signing of the documents. It is not superfluous to recall that, in protest against As-Sadat's trip to occupied Jerusalem, Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmi also resigned last November and was replaced by Kamil. As for the attempts by the United States to expand its military presence in the Near East, these are concealed in formulations about the use of some "international forces" that will guarantee Israel's "security." At the same time, not a word is said about guaranteeing the security of the victims of Israeli aggression.

Lapin: Decisions 'Skirt' Main Issues

LD181724Y Moscow International Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] In Camp David, the tripartite meeting between President Carter of the United States, President as-Sadat of Egypt and Israeli Premier Begin, has ended. Our observer Valentin Lapin comments:

The haggle at Camp David went on for 12 days. Negotiations were conducted behind a tight curtain of secrecy, and, as observers point out, according to Washington's scenario. Now the curtain is up and the meeting's participants have announced that Egypt and Israel are to continue working for a separate Middle East settlement under the patronage of the United States. As-Sadat and Begin signed a document to that effect. They also signed a document on the conclusion within 3 months of a separate treaty between Egypt and Israel.

But even before the meeting was over, the White House representative Powell did not rule out the possibility that not all the documents adopted would be published. It is known, however, that one of the main issues discussed at Camp David was an intensified United States military presence in the Middle East, including the setting up of American military bases in Sinai and the deployment of American troops in the area.

The basic feature of the agreements adopted at Camp David is that they actually preserve the Israeli occupation of Arab lands. A so-called internal settlement is imposed on the population of the Jordan West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and Israeli troops will remain in those areas--something Begin has always insisted on.

Now as to the Israeli settlements, Begin says that he won't allow their evacuation, and this applies to Egypt's Sinai area as well. The documents do not contain a single word about granting the Arab people of Palestine the right to self-determination and to setting up an independent state.

In short, the decisions adopted at Camp David skirt all the main problems of the Middle East conflict. Those decisions are a deal at the expense of the Arabs and in favor of the Israeli aggressor and the United States, who are trying to strengthen their influence in the Middle East.

The Arab countries resolutely condemn the attempt to impose a settlement of United States-Israeli terms. A meeting of the countries of the Front for Resistance and Confrontation is to open in Damascus on Wednesday.

The leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, has said that the representatives of Syria, Libya, Algeria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the PLO will discuss at the meeting the results of the tripartite meeting at Camp David. The participants of the front reject any separate deal on the Middle East as a move hostile to the interests of the Arab peoples and preventing a just and peaceful settlement in the area.

Soltan: As-Sadat 'Shamefully Capitulated'

LD182210Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Report by Washington correspondent Yuriy Soltan]

[Text] After the secret negotiations, which went on for 13 days at the U.S. presidential retreat at Camp David, the participants appeared late at night at a White House press conference that was shown on nationwide television. The smiles and tender embraces by Begin and As-Sadat; their references to each other as "my dear friend"; the words "peace" and "security," repeated in various forms--all this bore the hallmark of a carefully prepared spectacle staged with one aim: to convince the public that a considerable step had been taken at Camp David toward solving the Near East crisis.

However, an analysis of the documents published today reveals something different. The decisions taken at Camp David will bring neither peace nor a just settlement to the Near East. One can only note regretfully that Camp David was the place where Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat shamefully capitulated. The United States and Israel, acting in a united front, succeeded in forcing As-Sadat to agree to sign a separate treaty with Tel Aviv within 3 months, a treaty based on Israel's harsh terms, which were rejected by As-Sadat only a few months ago. Now he has agreed that Israel will retain part of the land taken from Egypt, in particular, the so-called Sinai Peninsula security zone.

Anwar as-Sadat has also agreed to Israel's demand for the continued occupation of the West Bank of the Jordan, which in practice means depriving the Arab people of Palestine of their sovereign right to create their own state. Nor did Anwar as-Sadat achieve the liberation of the lands Israel has seized from other states, particularly the Golan Heights, which divide Israel and Syria.

One of the documents signed at Camp David contains a carefully veiled article about guaranteeing peace and security. This opens up a loophole for direct U.S. military intervention in the Near East.

The Camp David conference has ended without solving the main problems creating the present tension in the Near East. Furthermore, if the decisions taken at Camp David are implemented, the situation there will become worse and indeed explosive, as several local observers are already saying.

Arab World Condemns Documents

LD182244Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1900 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] The results of the Camp David tripartite conference have aroused a wave of criticism and condemnation in the Arab world. Damascus Radio notes that the accords signed at Camp David contradict the interests of the Arab cause. It says that President as-Sadat did not have the right to talk at the conference in the name of the Arabs.

Syrian papers say that President as-Sadat has accepted many concessions without getting anything in return, while Israel has gained everything and strengthened U.S. influence in the Middle East. TISHRIN says that the road to a just peace in the Middle East cannot be a U.S. one. Another Damascus paper, AL-BA'TH, says that the conference of the countries of the Front for Resistance and Confrontation, which will open in Damascus on Wednesday, will be a decisive, strong reply to the results of the Camp David talks.

Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, rejects the accords concluded between Egypt and Israel. He says: It is treasonous to the interests of the Palestinian people and all Arabs.

The mayors of Nabulus and Ramallah say that the Egyptian-Israeli agreements will never bring peace to the region; rather, they will increase the acuteness of the conflict.

Jordanian papers all report the results of the Camp David talks, describing them as capitulatory and with the effect of deepening the rift in the Arab rank.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON ARAB MILITARY INDUSTRY ORGANIZATION

LD181133Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Sep 78 p 3 LD

[V. Vinogradov article in response to reader's query about the "Arab Military Industry Organization": "A Weapon for Arab Reaction"]

[Text] The Arab Military Industry Organization (AMIO), which includes Egypt, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, was created in 1975. Its founders, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, did not conceal the fact that, as they see it, the organization was created to provide its members with a powerful military industry capable of producing modern weapons. And Riyad and Cairo intended to achieve this goal exclusively through the Western powers.

Accordingly, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, which have a large income from oil production, were to finance the organization's activity, and Egypt, with its technical experience and manpower, was to handle production. The West was to supply the appropriate technical expertise.

Following talks with a number of American and West European companies, the AMIO Supreme Committee, made up of the countries' military ministers, at a special session at the beginning of this year, approved several deals worth tens of millions of dollars. They included contracts for the immediate construction of three military plants in Egypt: to produce jeeps (American Motors), Swingfire antitank missiles (British Aerospace), Lynx combat helicopters (the British firms Rolls Royce and Westland Aircraft), and also a contract with several American and French firms for the construction of an enterprise to produce military electronic equipment in Saudi Arabia.

AMIO's plans include an agreement with French firms on the creation of a joint company, headquartered in Cairo, for the production of Mirage fighter-bombers and an enterprise for the production of aircraft missiles in Egypt. Talks are also being conducted with West Germany on the production of Alpha jet military aircraft in Egypt.

The alacrity with which the Western powers are collaborating with AMIO is indicative of many things, above all the fact that they are not against using it as a vehicle for their policy in this area. This policy is obvious: protecting the interests of American and West European monopolies, which make fabulous profits from the exploitation of Arab oil.

The very composition of AMIO, whose members include the most reactionary regimes in the Near East, is a guarantee to the West that the organization will serve this purpose. Add to this the fact that Arab reaction, which has pooled its efforts in AMIO and is counting on close cooperation with the Western military monopolies, regards the creation and expansion of the military industry as a means of combatting the growing national liberation movement in the Near East and Persian Gulf.

KUZNETSOV-LED DELEGATION CONCLUDES TALKS IN ETHIOPIA

LD191004Y Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, September 19, TASS--Soviet-Ethiopian talks were concluded here between the head of the Soviet party and state delegation Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and Fikre-Selassie Wodgeress, secretary general of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia.

An exchange of opinion was held on the most topical international problems and also questions of the further development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia.

The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and in a spirit of mutual understanding.

SOUTH AFRICA EXPANDING MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL CAPABILITY

LD181943Y Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Maputo, September 18, TASS--TASS correspondent, Vladimir Polyakov reports:

Despite the embargo on arms deliveries imposed by the United Nations Security Council, the Republic of South Africa has every possibility to receive all the necessary spares for the foreign military hardware that it has, it was stated by Minister of Economic Affairs Christian Heunis. Speaking at the opening of a new firearms factory near Pretoria, he said that businessmen will be (?granted various benefits), in particular tax benefits, to ensure the further development of the military industry. Minister Heunis called on arms manufacturers to search for overseas markets for their output.

South Africa has accumulated huge strategic stockpiles of arms received from NATO powers. Nevertheless it is making frenzied efforts to expand its military potential. After the imposition of the embargo, the so-called state procurement law was introduced in the country giving the minister of economic affairs the right to oblige both local and foreign firms operating in South Africa, to manufacture the necessary armaments. While resorting to this measure the ringleaders of the regime do not conceal their confidence of further obtaining the necessary arms and spares from abroad.

Pretoria is making a big effort to expand ties with reactionary regimes of Chile, Paraguay, Taiwan and Israel. It is through these countries that the Republic of South Africa secures for itself access to French, American and West German arms in circumvention of the United Nations decision.

The South African military-industrial complex that was created with the aid of Western countries now manufactures enough armaments to sell them abroad. It was already in 1976 that South Africa exported arms to the sum of four million dollars.

VORSTER'S RUMORED RESIGNATION DUE TO POLITICAL TROUBLES

LD181820Y Moscow International Service in English 1500 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Rumors are persisting in South Africa that Premier Vorster is going to retire for health reasons.

But, our commentator says, there are medical diagnoses and there are political diagnoses. The political situation in racist-run South Africa has been going from bad to worse. The system of apartheid is obviously skidding. Its chief racist tenets are in bad contradiction with the vital economic and political needs of the country and increasingly it finds itself in isolation no matter how hard the West tries to prevent this. Given this situation, a country usually replaces the politicians so as to keep the policy intact. It could be that this is the real reason for the ailment of racist No 1.

ZAPU LEADER CRITICIZES WESTERN SUPPORT OF 'RACIST' REGIMES

LD190158Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1220 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka--TASS correspondent Vladimir Novikov reports: Our struggle against the racist Smith regime for the freedom and national independence of Zimbabwe is part of the general struggle of the oppressed peoples of the world against imperialism, neocolonialism and racial oppression, declared Samual Munodawafa, national chairman of the Zimbabwe African People's Union [ZAPU), one of the parties of the Patriotic Front.

S. Munodawafa resolutely condemned the policy of the Western powers of providing all forms of support for the racist regimes of South Africa. The West, he said, while verbally condemning these regimes, is in fact supplying them with weapons and developing trade and economic relations with them.

The ZAPU leader called on freedom fighters to strengthen their unity and cohesion, forming an extremely effective weapon for the exploited masses in the struggle against imperialism, racism and reaction. In this connection he noted the considerable contribution of the international conference of solidarity with the African and Arab peoples' struggle against imperialism and reaction, which has just ended in Addis Ababa.

S. Munodawafa stressed the importance of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community in the struggle for freedom and independence. In pursuing its international foreign policy, he declared, the Soviet Union remains the sincere and reliable friend of all the oppressed and exploited.

TASS COMMENTS ON RHODESIAN PLAN TO CONSCRIPT AFRICANS

Due to Worsening Situation

LD181336Y Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] London, September 18, TASS--The illegal Smith clique announced its intention to introduce obligatory military service for the African population shortly in Rhodesia. It is only white and "colored" citizens who were called up into the army in the past.

The new action of the racist authorities is regarded as an evidence of the weakness of the Salisbury regime.

Sithole, one of the African puppets in the Smith clique, said on Sunday that mobilisation of Africans is motivated by the worsening of the situation in the country.

Being unable to suppress the mounting liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people, the aid of foreign mercenaries and military backing of the West notwithstanding, the racists are now trying to wage the war against the patriotic forces by the hands of Africans themselves. And they cover up their aims with the talk that Africans must protest agreement on "internal settlement" since this, allegedly, will enable them to assume power.

But the ruling white minority regime does not intend to relinquish power to the African majority. Salisbury's "Minister" of Internal Affairs Hayman confirmed this when he spoke recently in "parliament". He announced that the plan of transfer of power is put off indefinitely.

The plans of forcible call-up of Africans into the army have the purpose of saving the illegal regime and a handful of African puppets who betrayed the cause of their people. The native population of the country which, as foreign news agencies write, sympathises with the Patriotic Front, declares against these plans. A mass demonstration of African youth was recently held in Salisbury. Its participants rejected the authorities' attempt to make them fight against their own people.

Western Mercenaries Not Enough

LD181954Y Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, September 18, TASS--The introduction of the call-up among the African population was announced in Rhodesia. From now on, all males aged from 18 to 50 are liable for call-up into the army protecting the Smith regime. Explaining this decision as an enforced measure for upholding the agreement on the so-called "internal settlement," Smith and his flunkies--African puppets, are really prompted by profound fear of the mounting wave of the national liberation movement. Being unable to suppress the armed struggle of the patriots the racist regime tries to make Africans fight Africans, to split unity of the Zimbabwe people.

But Smith and African puppets, obviously, do not believe in the success of this undertaking. Hoping to form the army out of the African population, the racists at the same time stepped up the campaign for recruiting hired murderers. A vast plan of saving the Rhodesian regime worked out in the West envisages doubling the number of mercenaries in Smith's army. A statement of the Patriotic Front published here says that the number of mercenaries now is 13 thousand. Hundreds of centers for recruiting mercenaries were opened in the United States, Britain, the FRG, Canada, Israel, Chile, and recently, 300 thugs from the United States and Britain with considerable experience of service in special units arrived in Salisbury.

And this is merely the beginning, the statement says. Another fifteen hundred troops, among them many Israelis, will shortly arrive in Rhodesia. The front stresses that Western strategists already worked out a plan of outright intervention of NATO troops in the area.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AS VISIT TO USSR BY INDIA'S VAJPAYEE ENDS

ISI Carries Joint Communique

BK181545Y Delhi ISI in English 1434 GMT 18 Sep 78 BK

[Full text of the communique issued on the visit to the Soviet Union by A.B. Vajpayee, minister of external affairs of India, from 11-18 September; Moscow TASS International Service in Russian at 1648 GMT on 18 September carries an item that is identical except for minor translation differences]

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Government, A.B. Vajpayee, minister of external affairs of India, paid an official friendly visit to the USSR from 11-18 September 1978.

While in Moscow the minister for external affairs of India was received by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR L.I. Brezhnev; by the member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR A.N. Kosygin.

The minister of external affairs of India paid tribute to the memory of and laid wreaths at the mausoleum of V.I. Lenin and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

In addition to Moscow, A.B. Vajpayee and his party visited Tbilisi, Tashkent and Samarkand where they had an opportunity to acquaint themselves with the life of the Soviet people and their achievements in various fields in socioeconomic and cultural development.

Talks were held between A.A. Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and minister for foreign affairs of the USSR and A.B. Vajpayee, minister of external affairs of India, which were conducted in the traditional atmosphere of cordiality friendship and mutual understanding characteristic of the close relations between the Soviet Union and India.

The ministers confirmed once again the value of contacts between the leadership of the two countries and agreed that such meetings should continue to be held periodically. Particular note was taken in that context of the fruitful results of the visit to India in November 1973 of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the visit of the prime minister of India, Morarji Desai, to the Soviet Union in October 1977.

The foreign ministers reviewed the friendly ties between India and the Soviet Union and exchanged views on major international problems.

They noted with satisfaction the consolidation and continuing growth of Indo-Soviet relations in the spirit of the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation as well as of the joint declaration of 26 October 1977 which reliably serve the interests of both countries as well as the cause of peace and stability in Asia and beyond. They reaffirmed that the strengthening of these friendly relations, which derived their inspiration from the principles of peaceful coexistence, was an essential feature of the foreign policies of their respective countries.

Indo-Soviet relations provide a good example of how relations between countries with different social systems can develop, upholding the principles of mutual respect, sovereign equality and non interference in internal affairs. The two sides reaffirmed their readiness to further deepen their cooperation in the interests of peace, international detente, disarmament and mutual understanding among the peoples.

In his capacity as cochairman of the intergovernmental Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation A.B. Vajpayee had a meeting with I.V. Arkhipov, Soviet cochairman of the commission and deputy chairman of USSR Council of Ministers. It was noted that the tempo of economic cooperation between India and the Soviet Union had been not only maintained but new avenues of cooperation have been fruitfully explored. The determination of both sides was reaffirmed to further develop mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation in diverse fields such as trade, economy, science, culture, education, etc.

In accordance with the declaration of 26 October 1977, the first meeting of the working group to draft a longterm programme of economic cooperation and trade had taken place. It was noted that progress was being made towards the early finalisation of a programme embodying the understanding reached between the two sides covering such sectors as ferrous and non ferrous metallurgy, petroleum, coal, agriculture, irrigation, trade, etc as well as cooperation in assisting the economic development of third countries.

A most successful Indian exhibition had been held very recently in Moscow, enabling the citizens of the Soviet Union to see evidence of India's economic progress and diversified production capa ity and manifestation of the cultural life of India and her people.

Reviewing the international scene, the two ministers for foreign affairs expressed their satisfaction with the identity or proximity of views of India and the Soviet Union on major problems of the day. They expressed themselves in favour of a further intensification of efforts to deepen detente in international relations and to extend it to all parts of the globe.

The two sides agreed that disarmament was the most urgent task facing the international community. In this connection, special attention was paid to the need for ending the production of nuclear weapons, reducing and ultimately destroying their stockpiles and initiating negotiations on the subject. The determination of both governments was reiterated to strive in every way to achieve the ultimate objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

India and the Soviet Union agreed that an early conclusion of appropriate agreements on the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests and banning chemical and radiological weapons and banning the development and manufacture of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction, including the neutron weapon, would represent concrete steps towards disarmament and ending the arms race. The two sides noted that movement towards general and complete disarmament is of major importance for the release of necessary resources for stepping up the economic progress of the developing countries.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the results of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament noting that its agreed final agreement should provide a fresh impetus to the struggle of the peoples for real disarmament for a lasting peace.

Both sides reaffirmed their resolve to continue their cooperation in the United Nations in order to realize the proposal for the conclusion of a world treaty on the non use of force in international relations.

The Soviet side highly appreciated India's role in international affairs as a peace-loving state and an active participant in the nonaligned movement.

Both sides reiterated their conviction that the nonaligned movement continues to be an important factor for international peace. They recognized that the nonaligned movement has a vital role in the struggle against imperialism and aggression, for the elimination of the vestiges of colonialism and racism, in the efforts to establish a new international economic order and to achieve disarmament--particularly nuclear disarmament. Both sides expressed themselves in favour of the preservation of the unity of the nonaligned movement on the basis of its fundamental principles.

Two sides reaffirmed their conviction that mutually beneficial cooperation among Asian states must be developed and extended in order to consolidate peace and stability in the region. They stressed that interstate relations should rest on such principles as the right of each people to choose their own political system, renunciation of the use of force or threat of force, respect for sovereignty and inviolability of frontiers, noninterference in internal affairs, and cooperation in economic and other fields on the basis of full equality and mutual benefit. Acceptance of these principles in interstate relations would contribute to the transformation of Asia into a continent of durable peace and to the strengthening of peace in the whole world.

The Soviet Union commends the desire and the practical steps of India and other states of South Asia aimed at consolidating peace and stability in the area. Both sides noted with satisfaction the positive movement towards the establishment of a climate of peace, cooperation and good neighbourhood in the region. The resolution of many problems in the relations between the countries of the region demonstrated that the countries can resolve their differences bilaterally without outside interference on the basis of equality and sovereignty.

The two sides discussed the situation in Southeast Asia and in this connection expressed concern that Indochina should again be subject to tensions which deflect the peoples of Indochina from the urgent tasks of reconstruction and development. They were of the view that these tensions should be resolved by peaceful bilateral negotiations without any outside interference.

The Soviet side informed of the situation at the talks between the USSR and the USA on the Indian Ocean. India had welcomed the talks. Both sides regretted their suspension and expressed the hope that they would be soon resumed and would lead to results which would contribute to realizing the objectives contained in the UN declaration on the establishment of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

In surveying the developments in Africa, particularly in the region of the Horn, the two sides called for strict respect for the principle of territorial integrity and inviolability of existing international boundaries in Africa. They agreed that bilateral problems between the states of Africa should be resolved peacefully without outside interference on the basis of equality and sovereignty in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, the OAU Charter and its other decisions.

The two sides expressed their resolute support for the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe for their freedom and independence, and pronounced themselves for the immediate transfer of power to representatives of the majority in Zimbabwe. They condemned the intrigues adopted by the racist clique in Salisbury as a futile attempt to stop the march of history. In the light of the organized breach of UN sanctions against the illegal racist minority regime in Rhodesia they [illegible] for the strict enforcement of these sanctions by all members of the international community.

They reiterated their support for demands for the total withdrawal by the Republic of South Africa from the entire territory of Namibia, including Walvis Bay, and the speedy achievement of genuine independence for Namibia. They drew attention to the fact that the attempts of the racist South African regime to set up bases outside its territory constitutes a grave danger not only to Africa but to all areas of the world. They once again demanded the immediate termination of the policy of apartheid and racism in the Republic of South Africa.

The two sides expressed their deep concern over the continuing serious threat to peace in West Asia and pronounced themselves once again in favour of a comprehensive and just settlement of the problem on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories she had occupied in 1967, the securing of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine--including their right to establish their own state--as well as the ensuring of the right of all states in the area to independent existence and development.

The two sides reaffirmed their intention to continue their efforts aimed at achieving an agreement on a new convention on the Law of the Sea which would be, on the whole, acceptable to all states. They expressed themselves in favour of ensuring further progress in achieving that objective at the current session of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference.

Having noted the great importance of the United Nations in consolidating peace and international security, the two sides expressed their unanimous view concerning the need for the further strengthening of the international organization and enhancing its effectiveness on the basis of strict observance by all countries of the purposes and principles of its charter.

Both sides are convinced that the fruitful and constructive talks held have made a valuable contribution to the cause of strengthening mutual understanding, broadening the many faceted cooperation, and further deepening of friendship between the USSR and India.

A.B. Vajpayee, minister of external affairs of India, extended once again the invitation of the president and the prime minister of India to General Secretary of the Central Committee of CPSU, President of Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR L.I. Brezhnev to pay a friendly visit to India. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

On behalf of the Government of India A.B. Vajpayee extended to the member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the USSR A. Gromyko an invitation to pay an official visit to India which was accepted with gratitude. The time of the visit will be fixed later.

Visit Ends

LD190740Y Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 19 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tashkent, September 18, TASS--India's Minister of External Affairs Atal Nihari Vajpayee concluded an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The visit was made at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

During his stay in Moscow, India's minister of external affairs was received by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Aleksey Kosygin.

Besides Moscow, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and persons accompanying him visited Tbilisi, Tashkent and Samarkand.

PHAM VAN DONG ARRIVES IN PHILIPPINES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD162226Y Moscow TASS in English 1818 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Manila, September 16, TASS--Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Pham Van Dong came here today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Government of the Philippines. In the statement at Manila airport, the head of the Government of Socialist Vietnam emphasized that his visit to the Philippines was a good opportunity for both countries to strengthen the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation on the principles of mutual respect for independence and sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit in the interests of both peoples, for the good of peace, stability and flourishing of South-East Asia.

President of the Philippines Ferdinand Marcos has said that despite different ideologies and social systems, Vietnam and the Philippines can draw a big benefit from joint contacts and to constructively work jointly for the good of peace, stability in South-East Asia. The president noted a major contribution the heroic Vietnamese people can make to the cause of regional peace and stability. He emphasized that the current South-East Asian tour of the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is indicative of Vietnam's desire to act jointly with its neighbours in strengthening peace and stability in the region.

Speeches at Dinner

LD181852Y Moscow TASS in English 1535 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Manila, September 18, TASS--The Republic of the Philippines and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam declare for further development of mutually advantageous relations of friendship and cooperation, for creation of the climate of peaceful coexistence in South-East Asia. This course was confirmed during the talk between President of the Philippines Ferdinand Marcos and Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Pham Van Dong that opened here. The head of the government of (?Socialist) Vietnam touring countries of South East Asia, is on an official friendly visit in Manila at the invitation of the Government of the Philippines.

President Marcos declared for strengthening of the bonds of friendship and brotherhood between the peoples of the Philippines and Vietnam, for the development of mutual understanding and cooperation between the two countries, regardless the existing differences in ideology and the political structures. Speaking at the dinner in honour of prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the president described Pham Van Dong's trip as a mission of peace and cooperation that is called upon to remove the walls of fear, distrust and suspicion that was erected in the years of the cold war. "Peace and cooperation is the foundation on which we shall be building our future together," Marcos said.

In the reply speech, Pham Van Dong stressed that Socialist Vietnam is striving to develop friendship and cooperation with all countries of South East Asia on a stable and long-term basis and thus to contribute to the achievement of the common goal of peoples of South-East Asia to turn it into an area of peace, independence and neutrality. Vietnam's foreign policy, said the prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is the policy of international cooperation. Pham Van Dong called for the strengthening of friendship and manyfaceted cooperation between both countries based on mutual respect of independence and sovereignty, equality and mutual advantage, to the benefit of peace, stability and prosperity in South-East Asia.

INDOCHINA

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ARTICLE HITS PRC STANCE AT PRC-SRV TALKS

LD162146Y Moscow TASS in English 2119 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, September 16, TASS--The newspaper NHAN DAN, the publication of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, in its editorial article strongly criticized the Chinese side's stance at the Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations in Hanoi.

At the negotiations, held between the governmental delegations at the level of deputy foreign ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China on questions relating to persons of the Chinese nationality residing in Vietnam, the newspaper points out, from the very beginning the delegation of Vietnam has been displaying goodwill and exerting every effort to promote solution of controversial matters. The Vietnamese side has convincingly proved that the party and the government, the people of Vietnam strictly observe the accord between the two sides on the question of persons of the Chinese nationality residing in Vietnam.

Had the Chinese side respected the accord of 1955, the newspaper NHAN DAN points out, there would be no controversy now on the questions of persons of the Chinese nationality. They would continue living peacefully and working in Vietnam and would not find themselves in a difficult position because of the campaign unleashed by the ruling circles of Peking with the aim of their forcible resettlement from Vietnam to China. The quextion of the persons of the Chinese nationality in Vietnam has turned into a political card China's leaders use for struggle against our people and our country.

In the face of the concrete proofs, the newspaper writes, the Chinese side can produce no justification for the fact that since the middle of 1960's when China's leaders tried to export its "Cultural Revolution" to Vietnam and went back on the 1955 accord, they tried to get the right to guide persons of the Chinese nationality in order to use them as a tool for furthering dark designs of expansionism and great-power hegemonism against Vietnam.

The Chinese side continues to use the question of persons of the Chinese nationality in Vietnam as an instrument for struggle against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, stresses the publication of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Exactly therefore, the Chinese side at all six meetings advanced no concrete proposal whatsoever. It is quite obvious, the newspaper NHAN DAN writes, that China does not want success at the negotiations. The essence of its actions is to use the negotiations for continued slander against Vietnam, for further poisoning the atmosphere and worsening the relations between the two countries.

To attain this aim, the newspaper stresses, the Chinese side combines slander and unacceptable demands at the negotiations with provocations on the frontier. It is well-known that since the beginning of the negotiations the number of provocations and outrages committed with the instigation of the Chinese side has sharply increased.

China's ruling circles ought to remember, the article stresses, that despite their insidious designs, aimed at using persons of the Chinese nationality in Vietnam as a political card for the struggle against Vietnam, they are doomed to failure. Any threats and pressure upon us are to no avail. We are fully determined to defend the independence and freedom of our motherland and shall allow nobody to violate Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

JAPANESE DIET TO DISCUSS ECONOMIC, POLITICAL PROBLEMS

LD181102Y Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 18, TASS--The extraordinary, 85th session of the Japanese parliament opened in Tokyo today. It will last till October 21. One of the main items on the agenda are the serious economic difficulties experienced by the country. The government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party will press for the adoption of an additional state budget to the sum of 2.52 trillion yen. Opposition parties say that this measure is intended to give financial assistance to big capital.

Political problems also will be prominent at the session during which the government intends to present for ratification the so-called Japanese-Chinese "treaty of peace and friendship" signed in Peking last month.

IZVESTIYA REPORT STRESSES SOVIET NATURE OF SAKHALIN

LD181107 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 September 1978 Morning Edition publishes on page 3 a 2,000-word reportage from an IZVESTIYA team of I. Dementyeva and others on their visit to the Kuril Islands. The report describes a meeting with a resident called Dymov, who was one of a 1945 landing force which was to "land on Sakhalin Island and liberate age-old Russian lands," and notes that "in Severo-Kurilsk there is now a monument with the inscription 'The Memory of You Who Restored the Kuril Islands to the Motherland Will Live Forever.'" A description of the trades of local people is followed by this passage: "The border is another feature which determines life on Kunashir Island, determines its whole tenor.

"(Watanabe Naotake), a 32-year-old Japanese scuba diver, was apprehended in an attempt to penetrate Soviet shores. By mistake, the swimmer surfaced too early by a sunken schooner and, climbing onto it, started to wave the black flag of the Japanese revanchists. This spectacle did not go unobserved: Near that spot, 200 meters from the Soviet border, was a Japanese patrol launch, from which cameras and cine cameras captured the 'feat.' Later the 'hero' was examined by Soviet doctors, found to be not responsible for his actions and sent back to the Japanese authorities.

"Border violations occur in other forms too. Only last year several dozen Japanese fishing vessels detained Soviet border vessels in our waters. In a word, the Border Guards have plenty of work, and they do it skilfully and calmly."

After describing cooperation between Border Guards and local inhabitants and some of the island's natural features, the report concludes: "Through the thin foggy smoke you could see the rocky range of Hokkaido, from which we were separated only by the narrow strip of the Kunashir Strait. The inviolable border of the USSR."

JAPAN STEPPING UP 'CAMPAIGN OF WAR PROPAGANDA'

LD161242Y Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 16 Sep 78 LD

["Poisoning the Minds"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, Septmeber 16, TASS--Japanese Defence Agency is stepping up its vigorous campaign of war propaganda among student youth. Television and cinema screens with increasing frequency project documentaries and feature films about the country's military past as well as about the combat potential of the country's armed forces today.

Colourful slogans and booklets distributed everywhere by the Defense Agency recruiters invite young people to join the "Self Defence Force." According to local press, the campaign is pursued especially actively among schoolchildren. The press reports that during this summer alone the army units and bases were visited by over 200,000 Japanese schoolchildren.

The Pentagon is providing its services to the country's reactionary forces in popularising war. Military ware and ammunition captured in World War Two arrives from the United States as US gifts. This summer, Zero the "legendary" fighter of the Japanese Airforce which had sown death in the Pacific during World War Two, was brought over from overseas. Also displayed are torpedoes which were guided by the doomed soldiers of the emperor's army. The rising Japanese militarism is also getting encouragements from the Chinese leaders. The latter are openly calling on Japan to arm, referring to the alleged existence of a "common" threat to both countries.

The campaign waged by the Defence Agency with the concurrence of the ruling circles caused resolute protest from the country's democratic public which regards the campaign as a serious threat to the security of the Japanese people as well as to the cause of peace and stability in Asia.

PLENARY MEETING OF JAPANESE CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE HELD

LD1816402 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, September 18, TASS--The 9th plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan has ended here. Its participants heard and discussed a report by the Presidium of the party's Central Committee on the results of past activities and tasks for the future. The report was made by the Chairman of the Secretariat of the party's Central Committee Tetsuzo Fuwa. The plenary meeting decided to launch mass struggle against the drafting of "contingency" legislation. It was decided to devote much attention to preparations for elections to the House of Representatives and local self-government bodies.

The concluding speech at the plenary meeting was made by the chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan K. Miyamoto.

DPRK FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES USSR FOR HOME

SK1706152 Moscow in Korean to South Korea 0930 GMT 16 Sep 78 SK

[Text] A delegation of the Korea-USSR Friendship Society headed by Comrade Chi Chang-ik, first vice chairman of the Korea-USSR Friendship Society Central Committee, which has attended the functions held in the Soviet Union to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, has left Moscow for its fatherland. The honored Korean guests have visited (?various places) in Leningrad.

Before leaving the Soviet Union for Pyongyang, the Korea-USSR Friendship delegation was received by Comrade Tarasov, chairman of the USSR-Korea Friendship Association Central Committee and USSR minister of light industry. During talks between them, the Korean guests gave their impressions of their visit to the Soviet Union and expressed thanks to the Soviet people for greeting them in a friendly manner everywhere they went.

KOSYGIN, OTHERS SEE BREZHNEV OFF ON VISIT TO BAKU

LD1817127 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left for Baku today. He will take part in the festivities devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the capital of Azerbaijan.

Leaving together with him was Chernenko, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

At the railway station Comrade Brezhnev was seen off by: Grishin, Kosygin, Mazurov, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretaries; Pavlov, Tsukanov, members of the CPSU Central Committee; Georgadze, Paputin, Tsvigun, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee; Blatov, Bogolyubov, Churbanov, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; Pavlovskiy, minister for railways; and Brezhnev, USSR deputy minister for foreign trade.

Accompanying Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on his trip are: Aleksandrov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, assistant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; Falin, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Department of International Information; and Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee.

BREZHNEV GREETINGS TO WORLD MARXIST REVIEW ON ANNIVERSARY

LD1317427 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev has congratulated the Editorial Collegium and Editorial Council of the journal WORLD MARXIST REVIEW [PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA] in connection with the publication's 20th anniversary.

The journal has waged a consistent struggle for the cause of peace and security for the peoples. The most vital problems of the day--new developments in public life, the workers' and national liberation movements and the development of the revolutionary struggle--have been in the journal's center of attention for all these years. There is unquestionable merit in how the journal has creatively tackled many of these problems on a Marxist-Leninist basis. It has also played an important role in the struggle against anticommunism, as well as various anti-Marxist views which more and more noticably hinder the path to the development of the revolutionary process, the telegram says.

The journal has done and is still doing useful work to mutually acquaint the fraternal communist and workers parties with the whole spectrum of their activities and the struggle in their own countries and in the international arena. It has always actively and militantly supported solidarity with those fighting against capitalism and reaction, against imperialism, colonialism racism and fascism, Leonid Brezhnev notes.

We in the Soviet Union, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasizes, are grateful to the editorial collective for the friendly attention it devotes to explaining the experience acquired by our party and to the problems of communist construction in our country.

As an initiator of theoretical conferences and other forms of contact between Marxist parties of various countries, the journal is making a big contribution to the development of mutual activities, exchange of experience and opinions between the communist and workers parties, which is of great significance in present conditions, the telegram says.

The journal's international collective is a vital and everyday example of the friendly, joint work being done by communists in fully observing the principles of independence, equality and solidarity of the fraternal parties.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev wished the informational and theoretical journal of the communist and workers parties further successes with the propaganda of the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, and in the creative treatment of topical problems of theory of scientific communism. May your journal, Comrade Brezhnev stressed, continue to serve the cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism on the basis of comradely and internationalist cooperation of communist and workers parties.

WORLD MARXIST REVIEW EDITOR RECEIVES OCTOBER ORDER

LD181155Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Apparent text of "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on the award of the Order of the October Revolution to Comrade K.I. Zarodov"]

For long years of fruitful activity in the Soviet and international party press and in connection with the 20th anniversary of the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA [WORLD MARXIST REVIEW] Comrade Konstantin Ivanovich Zarodov, editor in chief of the journal, is awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

M. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Moscow, Kremlin, 13 September 1978.

CONFERENCE HAILS BREZHNEV BOOK ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD190208Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1723 GMT 18 Sep 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--A scientific-practical journalists' conference was held in Moscow today on the book "Topical Problems of Ideological Work of the CPSU," by Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The essential content of this book is the CPSU's activity in implementing the leadership of the working people's communist education, and the formation of the new man in close connection with the practice of building a new society. The two-volume collection contains lectures, speeches, statements and articles from 1964-1978.

Aleksey Kosulnikov, chief editor of the journal VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS, stressed that Leonid Brezhnev's work was a document of great ideopolitical significance, a genuine treasury of thoughts and ideas. The collection gathers together the vast experience of the party's ideological work, and deeply analyzed topical problems of international and domestic life.

When one reads the documents, in chronological order from the statements of 1967 to "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth," the participants at the conference noted, one is involuntarily astonished at the gigantic scope of the party's ideological activity at the present stage of the country's development, at the profundity with which topical questions are posed, at the strict adherence to scientific principles and at the innovative solutions. The CPSU's experience over almost three 5-year periods is concentrated in Leonid Brezhnev's works. They combine the wisdom of the scholar-revolutionary, of the fervent Leninist-propagandist, a deep respect for ideological work, and care for the training of cadres.

Leonid Brezhnev's book is the fighting program of the activity of the Soviet press in realizing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. It summons journalists to master the Leninist art of political propaganda, to train active fighters for the cause of communism, to bring the world the truth about the historic achievements of the Soviet people, about the socialist way of life. Leonid Brezhnev's new work will actively facilitate the further improvement of the party's ideological work.

PELSHE DISCUSSES CPSU POLICY WITH LATVIAN CP BUREAU

ID181329Y Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 10 Sep 78 p 1 LD

[Text] LATINFORM--On 8 September A. Ya. Pelshe, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, who is vacationing in Latvia, met with members of the Latvian CP Central Committee Bureau.

During the talk which took place A. Ya. Pelshe stressed the fundamental problems of socio-economic building in our country at the present stage in the light of the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress. He also emphasized the further improvement of the party leadership of the national economy. Here special attention was drawn to the implementation of the tasks set in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee December (1977) and July (1978) plenums and the instructions contained in the speeches and articles of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. It was stressed that today all the efforts of party organizations should be aimed at the general improvement of the standard of economic management and at the labor collective's unconditional fulfillment of the plan targets of the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

A. Ya. Pelshe told the Latvian CP Central Committee Bureau members of the work that the CPSU Central Committee and our party's Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev are performing to resolve the tasks of the Soviet state's domestic and foreign policy.

A.E. Voss, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, reported on how the republic's party organization is improving its work in leading the economy and on progress in fulfilling the plan targets in various sectors of Latvia's national economy. He reported on how the tasks of further raising production efficiency and improving all work quality are being resolved. Here special attention was paid to the solution of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum. In this connection there was talk of the strenuous work that kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives are now performing under difficult weather conditions to bring in the harvest, and of the great efforts being made to successfully fulfill the plans and socialist pledges for the sale of grain, potatoes, meat, milk and other agricultural products to the state.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 18 SEP

LD190714 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 18 September reports that this year farms in the USSR will deliver almost 89 million tons of sugar beets and that the processing enterprises will produce more than 10 million tons of sugar. At 1100 GMT the radio informs its listeners that threshing is proceeding on 500,000 hectares in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. The same broadcast reports that the Tatar farms have now dispatched 1 million tons of grain to elevators and grain reception centers.

At 1445 GMT the radio reports that the threshing of grain crops is in process in Omskaya Oblast, while in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast, farmers have pledged to deliver 1.9 million tons of grain. In Armenia, farms in the foothills have completed harvesting grain and have pledged 300,000 tons.

At 1600 GMT, the radio reports that 4.54 million tons of grain have been delivered in Volgogradskaya Oblast--considerably more than planned. From north Kazakhstan the radio reports that 1.5 million tons of grain have been harvested. The same broadcast reports that Moldavian farmers have delivered 4 million tons of sugar beets so far. At 1800 GMT the radio informs its listeners that sugar beet harvesting is in progress in the Ukraine and that 500,000 tons are being dug up daily.

HARVEST REVIEW NOTES THRESHING, TRANSPORT, SOWING LAGS

LD181125Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Sep 78 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[I. Lavrentyev agricultural review: "Harvesting Everything That has been Grown"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 11 September grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut from 104.5 million hectares--83 percent of the sown area. Grain crops from 91.6 million hectares--81 percent of the amount cut--had been threshed. Corn had been harvested on 11.9 million hectares, 64 percent. Flax had been pulled on 735,000 hectares, 61 percent. Land had been plowed for winter fallow on 24.8 million hectares and winter crops had been sown on 16.3 million hectares.

In the grain fields work is in full swing in the eastern part of the country. Despite the changeable weather, the pace of harvesting in Kazakhstan is not bad. Each day about 140,000 combines here harvest grain over some 500,000-650,000 hectares. According to figures from the Kazakh SSR Central Statistical Administration, by 11 September grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut on 22,602,000 hectares--91 percent of the sown area--and threshed on 18,277,000 hectares.

The state of affairs is alarming in Kokchetavskaya and Severo-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts, where grain crops from only one-third of the sown area have been threshed. The rapid rate of potato and vegetable harvesting is pleasing. Alma-Atinskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Taldy-Kurganskaya oblast farms have begun to dig sugar beet.

In the Ukraine, Zaporozhskaya, Krymskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Odesskaya oblasts have launched the harvesting of corn for grain. Millet, buckwheat and perennial grass seeds are being threshed. Zaporozhskaya, Krymskaya, Odesskaya and Khersonskaya oblast farms are also harvesting sunflowers. Potatoes have been lifted over almost 25 percent of the sown area. [paragraph continues]

Chernigovskaya Oblast was the first in the Ukraine to complete the sowing of winter crops. But winter crops have so far been sown over a total area smaller than at this time last year. The rate of plowing for winter fallow is also slow. Some 2,741,000 hectares have been plowed for winter fallow--17.6 percent of the plan. Harvesting of industrial sugar beet is only beginning, but many roots--about 732,000 tons--have already accumulated on the fields. And as is well known, to obtain more end products the lifted roots must be delivered to the sugar refineries in good time.

In the RSFSR grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) have been cut on 78 percent of the sown area, and 86 percent of the cut grain has been threshed. Last week the threshing rate decreased somewhat compared with the previous week. The republic is harvesting millet and buckwheat rather slowly and work on the sugar beet plantations is only just beginning.

From all this the conclusion may be drawn that some field operations must be accelerated by every means. Yes, it is hard--the weather is a hindrance and many crops must be harvested simultaneously. But it will not become any easier and consequently we must display exceptional organization and militancy now.

The rate of harvesting and procurement now largely depends on the work of transport. Many additional vehicles have been sent to the harvesting regions. But they are being used effectively far from everywhere. It is well known that the rational operation of transport at night is a great reserve for increasing its productivity. But a check has shown that in the RSFSR only 12 percent of all the grain being procured is transported to the reception points between 2200-0800 hours. In some oblasts this figure is even lower. Specialists calculate that today every motor vehicle should work at least 20 hours a day--then the necessary rhythm for the harvesting process will be insured.

The preparation of seeds is a very important job at this time and, it may be said without exaggeration, a matter of honor for the grain grower. In some regions an alarming situation has developed and in some places local organs are paying little attention to the procurement of seeds. The state of affairs with respect to laying in pulse, sunflower and corn seed is particularly disturbing. In some places there is a danger that the corn will not ripen. That means that all efforts must be mobilized where there is a possibility of increasing the seed stock--in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirgizia, and the ASSR's of the North Caucasus. Carry-over winter crop seed stocks must be created wherever possible.

GRAIN OUTPUT, SUGAR BEET PROGRESS REPORTED IN UKRAINE

AU1810355 [Editorial Report AU] Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 17 September reports on an oblast harvest festival held in Rovno on 16 September and states that the oblast's overall grain output this year "for the first time exceeded 800,000 tons," per hectare grain yields averaging 30 quintals. According to the same newscast, in Poltavskaya Oblast sugar beets have been dug on 37,000 hectares. The oblast's farms have delivered 920,000 tons of sugar beets to sugar refineries. Nearly 125,000 tons of sugar beets from kolkhozes and sovhozes have reportedly been delivered for processing by truck drivers of the Cherkasskaya Oblast Production Administration for Motor Freight Transportation, states the radio.

Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 0500 GMT on 16 September quotes the Ukrainian Selkhoztekhnika State Committee as saying that the committee's truck drivers have delivered to sugar refineries and procurement centers 1.9 million tons of sugar beets.

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